

FIG. 3 illustrates an intraocular insert, generally designated 30, also including a body member 31 formed with a central cylindrical bore 34 closed at the anterior end by a converging lens 35 and at the posterior end by a diverging lens 36. In this case, however, the converging lens 36 is mounted to a support 37 so that it extends rearwardly of the posterior face of the body member 30 and thereby produces a larger space between it and the converging lens 35. Such an arrangement increases the magnification of the intraocular insert.

In all other respects, the intraocular insert 30 illustrated in FIG. 3 is constructed and operates in the same manner as described above with respect to FIGS. 1 and 2.

While the invention has been described with respect to three preferred embodiments, it will be appreciated that these are set forth merely for purposes of example, and that many other variations may be made. For example the insert could include more than two lenses, combination lenses, holographic lenses, etc. In addition, the lenses could be mounted on a common holder (e.g., at the opposite ends of a cylindrical tube) fixed within a bore in the body member. Many other variations, modifications and applications of the invention will be apparent.

We claim:

1. An intraocular insert for implantation in the interior of a human eye having an anterior side and a posterior side, characterized in that said insert includes:

a converging lens carried by the insert to face the anterior side of the eye;
and a diverging lens carried by the insert in alignment with and spaced behind said converging lens to face the posterior side of the eye.

2. The intraocular insert according to claim 1, wherein said insert further includes a body member supporting said converging lens and diverging lens in spaced relation at the opposite ends of a cavity in the insert.

3. The intraocular insert according to claim 2, wherein said cavity is of cylindrical configuration.

4. The intraocular insert according to claim 2, wherein said converging lens and diverging lens are separate elements fixed to the body member at the opposite ends of said cavity.

5. The intraocular insert according to claim 2, wherein said converging lens is integrally formed with said body member at one end of said cavity, diverging lens is fixed to the body member at the opposite end of said cavity.

6. The intraocular insert according to claim 2, wherein the outer periphery of the anterior face of said converging lens is substantially flush with the anterior face of the body member.

7. The intraocular insert according to claim 2, wherein the outer periphery of the posterior face of the diverging lens is substantially flush with the posterior face of the body member.

8. The intraocular insert according to claim 2, wherein the posterior face of said diverging lens projects rearwardly of the posterior face of the body member.

9. An intraocular insert for implantation in the interior of a human eye having an anterior side and a poste-

rior side, characterized in that said insert includes a combination of lenses constituting a Galilean telescope.

10. The intraocular insert according to claim 9, wherein said combination of lenses includes:

a converging lens to face the anterior side of the eye;
and a diverging lens in alignment with and spaced behind said converging lens to face the posterior side of the eye.

11. The intraocular insert according to claim 10, wherein said insert further includes a body member supporting said converging lens and diverging lens in spaced relation at the opposite ends of a cavity which cavity is filled with a fluid.

12. The intraocular insert according to claim 11, wherein said cavity is of cylindrical configuration.

13. The intraocular insert according to claim 11, wherein said converging lens and diverging lens are separate elements fixed to the body member at the opposite ends of said cavity.

14. The intraocular insert according to claim 11, wherein said converging lens is integrally formed with said body member at one end of said cavity, and said diverging lens is fixed to the body member at the opposite end of said cavity.

15. The intraocular insert according to claim 11, wherein the outer periphery of the anterior face of said converging lens is substantially flush with the anterior face of the body member.

16. The intraocular insert according to claim 11, wherein the outer periphery of the posterior face of the diverging lens is substantially flush with the posterior face of the body member.

17. The intraocular insert according to claim 11, wherein the posterior face of said diverging lens projects rearwardly of the posterior face of the body member.

18. An intraocular insert for implantation in the interior of a human eye, comprising:

a body member having a convex front face facing the anterior side of the eye, and a convex rear face facing the posterior side of the eye, said body member being formed with a cylindrical cavity extending centrally therethrough and through its front and rear faces;

a converging lens located at the front part of the cylindrical cavity to face the anterior side of the eye;

diverging lens located in the rear part of the cavity to face the anterior side of the eye;

and a fluid filling said cavity between said converging and diverging lenses.

19. The intraocular insert according to claim 18, wherein the outer periphery of the anterior face of said converging lens is substantially flush with the anterior face of the body member, and the outer periphery of the posterior face of said diverging lens is substantially flush with the posterior face of the body member.

20. The intraocular insert according to claim 18, wherein the outer periphery of the anterior face of said converging lens is substantially flush with the anterior face of the body member, and the outer periphery of the posterior face of said diverging lens projects rearwardly of the posterior face of said body member.

* * * * *